CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1132
21 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING COMPENDIA ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS COMPRISING PLENARY STATEMENTS AND WORKING PAPERS FROM THE 1991 SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT 1/

We have just received the latest in the Canadian series of compendia of the CWC AHC plenary statements (PVS) (in one volume) and the Plenary Working Papers (WPS) (in two volumes) concerning the ongoing work on Chemical Weapons during the 1991 Session of the Conference.

I would be grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made for the distribution of these volumes, under a CD number, to all member and participating non-member State delegations.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A.W.J. Robertson
Minister and Deputy Permanent
Representative to the
Conference on Disarmament

1/ A limited distribution of these compendia in English only has been made available to the members and non-members invited to participate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Additional copies are available from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

UN

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1133
21 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE ARMS CONTROL VERIFICATION PAPER NO. 9 ENTITLED: "VERIFYING LIMITATIONS ON MILITARY PERSONNEL" 1/

You will find enclosed a copy of the 9th in Canada's series of Arms Control Verification Occasional Papers, entitled "Verifying Limitations on Military Personnel".

I would be grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made for its informal distribution to all member and participating non-member State delegations.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A.W.J. Robertson
Minister and Deputy
Permanent Representative
to the Conference on
Disarmament

1/ A limited distribution of this brochure in English only has been made available to the members and non-members invited to participate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Additional copies are available from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

GE.92-60431/8776a

(IN

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1134
24 February 1992

ENGLISH
Original: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 21 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHILE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE ACTING MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILE CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT

I have the honour to transmit the text of the Statement on International Disarmament issued by Mr. Eduardo Vargas C., Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, on 12 February last in the city of Santiago.

I should be most grateful if you, Sir, in accordance with established practice, would arrange for this text to be issued as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament and distributed it to all delegations, both of the member States and of the non-member States participating in the work of the Conference.

(Signed) Ernesto Tironi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

GE.92-60439/8803a

STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT ISSUED BY ACTING MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I should like to announce some important advances in matters of international disarmament, a question to which the Government of Chile attaches the greatest importance.

First, I wish to refer to the announcement of the President of France, Francois Mitterrand, at the United Nations Security Council Summit on 31 January last, concerning the ratification by his country of Additional Protocol I to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (better known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco). We welcome that decision as a significant move towards the desired goal of the entry into force of that Treaty.

When this French initiative is added to the Safeguards Agreement recently concluded by Argentina and Brazil with the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna, and to the favourable statements of the Government of Cuba regarding its ratification of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, there is now justified hope that by the twenty-fifth anniversary of its signature, in 1992, this instrument may begin to have effective validity.

Pursuant to the permanent instructions of President Aylwin, the Ministry is taking the necessary diplomatic actions for the early consideration in OPANAL, which is the technical body established by the Treaty for such purposes, of the legal and technical procedures for strengthening and updating Tlatelolco and bringing it into force. In preparing such actions, this Ministry will coordinate with the national technical body concerned, the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission.

I should also like to mention as an interesting development in the international field the signature on 30 January last of a safeguards agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Agency of Vienna which will enable IAEA to carry out the appropriate inspections of the installations and fissionable materials in that country. We have reason to hope that that agreement will be ratified and that, together with the agreement on reconciliation of the two Koreas, it will help to create a climate of security, peace and stability in that part of the world. I must point out that Chile supported the initiative of Australia, Canada and Japan urging the Government of North Korea to enter into this safeguards agreement and that our Ambassador to IAEA, as Chairman of the Group of 77 in Vienna, made important efforts to bring about consensus on the matter. This process taking place in a region of Asia adds to the explicit statements in favour of non-proliferation made by the States belonging to the new Commonwealth of Independent States and so considerably strengthens the global scope of international security.

Another important dimension is that relating to the multilateral convention on chemical weapons which is being negotiated in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and which unquestionably represents the most

important international effort in the matter of disarmament and a significant contribution to the protection of the global environment. In that connection, it will be recalled that Foreign Minister Silva Cimma, along with his colleagues from Argentina and Brazil, signed the Mendoza Agreement, subsequently joined by the other Latin American States before and during the Presidential Summit of the Rio Group at Cartagena. At present, we are finalizing with Argentina and Brazil the contribution which the three countries can make to the procedures of verification and implementation of the future convention in keeping with the position taken in the Mendoza Agreement.

Santiago, 12 February 1992

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1135
CD/CW/WP.388
24 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

HUNGARY

Provision of data relevant to the Chemical Weapons Convention

With a view to contributing to the negotiations on the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Hungarian Foreign Minister put forward an initiative at the forty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly declaring that Hungary was ready to comply with all the provisions of the Convention under negotiation and to act in full conformity with it at this stage already. In February 1990 and in February 1991, in accordance with this initiative, Hungary presented a declaration on the production, consumption, as well as export and import of chemicals relevant to the Convention. (CD/969, CD/1061)

Following the spirit of these measures, Hungary wishes to repeat its declaration and present detailed information regarding the year of 1991.

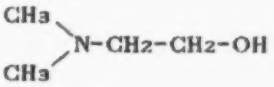
The declaration was prepared in conformity with the draft provisions of the convention. The data contained in the declaration are based on the co-operative and voluntary contribution of chemical plants and enterprises.

Quantities exceeding one ton and thirty tons for Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals respectively are contained in the declaration. The general methodology adopted for the purposes of the present declaration are not intended to prejudice in any way the final agreed provisions of the relevant section of the draft convention.

AGGREGATE NATIONAL DATA

ON THE PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORT AND IMPORT OF **SCHEDULE 2 CHEMICALS** in **1991**

Chemical name: N,N-dimethylamino-ethane-2-ol
name used by the facility: dimetilamino-etanol
structural formula:



CASRN: (108-01-0)

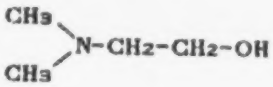
the total amount
produced (t): 0 exported (t): 0
consumed (t): 2 imported (t): 2 from the United Kingdom

DECLARATION
1991

SCHEDULE 2 CHEMICAL

I. CHEMICAL

Chemical name: N,N-dimethylamino-ethane-2-ol
name used by the facility: dimetilamino-etanol
structural formula:



CASRN: (108-01-0)

the total amount
produced (t):0 exported (t):0
consumed (t):2 imported (t):2 from the United Kingdom

The purposes for which the chemical was produced,consumed or processed: *pharmaceutical product*

II.FACILITY

name of the facility: Kémia-5 üzem
name of the owner: **EGIS RT**
operating the facility: EGIS RT

the exact location of the facility: 1106 Budapest
10.kerület Keresztúri út 30-38
24. épület

the facility is a *multipurpose* facility

the main orientation of the facility:
production of intermediers

the facility *can not be used* for the production of *Schedule 1 and other Schedule 2 chemicals*

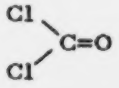
capacity for the declared compound: 10 t

The following activities are performed with regard to the declared chemical:
processing with conversion into another chemical

NATIONAL DATA
ON THE PRODUCTION,CONSUMPTION,EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SCHEDULE 3 CHEMICALS AND THE FACILITIES WHICH PRODUCED CONSUMED, PROCESSED OR TRANSFERRED MORE THAN 30 TONNES in 1991

1. CHEMICAL

Chemical name: carbonyl dichloride
common or trade name: phosgene
structural formula:



CASRN: (75-44-5)

the total amount
produced (t): 5000-10000 exported (t): 0
consumed (t): 5000-10000 imported (t): 0

FACILITIES

1.

name of the facility: Foszgén üzem
name of the owner: **BORSODCHEM RT**
operating the facility: BORSODCHEM RT

the exact location of the facility: KAZINCBARCIKA Bolyai tér 1

production (t): 1000-5000 capacity (t): 10000-20000
consumption (t): 1000-5000 capacity (t): 1000-5000

2.

name of the facility: MDI üzem
name of the owner: **BORSODCHEM RT**
operating the facility: BORSODCHEM RT

the exact location of the facility: KAZINCBARCIKA Bolyai tér 1

production (t): 5000-10000 capacity (t): 10000-20000
consumption (t): 5000-10000 capacity (t): 10000-20000

3.

name of the facility: V-3, V-4 üzem
name of the owner: Északmagyarországi Vegyimüvek
operating the facility: SAGROCHEM Kft

the exact location of the facility: 3792 SAJOBÁBONY

production (t): 500-1000 capacity (t): 10000-15000
consumption (t): 1000-5000 capacity (t): 5000-10000

2. CHEMICAL

Chemical name: phosphorus trichloride
common or trade name: phosphorus trichloride
structural formula:

PCl_3

CASRN: (7719-12-2)

the total amount
produced (t): 0 exported (t): 0
consumed (t): 500-1000 imported (t): 500-1000

FACILITIES

1.

name of the facility: Szintézis üzem
name of the owner: Rhone-Poulenc - Agro Borsod KFT
operating the facility: Rhone-Poulenc - Agro Borsod KFT

the exact location of the facility: KAZINCBARCIKA Bolyai tér 1

production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 100-500 capacity (t): 500-1000

2.

name of the facility: V-2 üzem
name of the owner: Északmagyarországi Vegyimüvek
operating the facility: SAGROCHEM Kft

the exact location of the facility: 3792 SAJOBÁBONY

production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 50-200 capacity (t): 1000-2000

3.

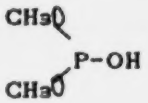
name of the facility: Kloracetilklorid üzem
name of the owner: **Nitrokémia Ipartelepek**
operating the facility: Nitrokémia Ipartelepek II.sz. Gyáregység

the exact location of the facility: 8184 FÜZFÖGYÁRTELEP

production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 500-1000 capacity (t): 1000-5000

3. CHEMICAL

Chemical name: Dimethyl-phosphite
common or trade name: dimethyl-phosphite
structural formula:



CASRN:(868-85-9)

the total amount
produced (t): 0 exported (t): 0
consumed (t): 500-1000 imported (t): 500-1000

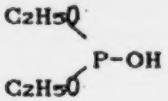
FACILITY

name of the facility: Kémia III.üzem
name of the owner: **STATE PROPERTY AGENCY**
operating the facility: Alkaloida Vegyészeti Gyár RT

the exact location of the facility: TISZAVASVÁRI
Kabai János u. 29.
production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 500-1000 capacity (t): 500-1000

4. CHEMICAL

Chemical name: Diethyl-phosphite
common or trade name: diethyl-phosphite
structural formula:



CASRN:(762-04-9)

the total amount
produced (t): 100-500 exported (t): 0
consumed (t): 100-500 imported (t): 0

FACILITY

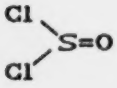
name of the facility: Szintézis üzem
name of the owner: **Rhone-Poulenc - Agro Borsod KFT**
operating the facility: Rhone-Poulenc - Agro Borsod KFT

the exact location of the facility: KAZINCBARCIKA Bolyai tér 1.

production (t): 100-500 capacity (t): 500-1000
consumption (t): 100-500 capacity (t): 500-1000

5. CHEMICAL

Chemical name: Thionyl-dichloride
common or trade name: thionyl-dichloride
structural formula:



CASRN:(7719-09-7)
the total amount
produced (t): 0 exported (t): 0
consumed (t): 100-500 imported (t): 100-500

FACILITIES

1.

name of the facility: Kémia-2
name of the owner: EGIS RT
operating the facility: EGIS RT

the exact location of the facility: 1106 BUDAPEST
10.kerület Kereszturi ut 30-38 III. csarnok
production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 100-200 capacity (t): 100-200

2.

name of the facility: Kémia IV.
name of the owner: Richter Gedeon Vegyészeti Gyár RT
operating the facility: Richter Gedeon Vegyészeti Gyár RT

the exact location of the facility: BUDAPEST
10.kerület Gyömröi ut 19-21
production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 50-200 capacity (t): 100-200

6. CHEMICAL

Chemical name: Phosphonyl chloride
common or trade name: phosphorus oxichloride
structural formula:
$P(O)Cl_3$

CASRN:(10025-87-3)

the total amount
produced (t): 0 exported (t): 0
consumed (t): 100-500 imported (t): 100-500

FACILITIES

1.

name of the facility: Kémia I.
name of the owner: Richter Gedeon Vegyészeti Gyár RT
operating the facility: Richter Gedeon Vegyészeti Gyár RT

the exact location of the facility: BUDAPEST
10.kerület Gyömröi ut 19-21
production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 100-500 capacity (t): 100-500

2.

name of the facility: Kémia V. üzem
name of the owner: **STATE PROPERTY AGENCY**
operating the facility: Alkaloida Vegyészeti Gyár RT

the exact location of the facility: TISZAVASVÁRI
Kabai János u. 29.
production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 50-200 capacity (t): 100-200

3.

name of the facility: Kémia VII. X. XII.
name of the owner: **CHINOIN RT**
operating the facility: CHINOIN RT

the exact location of the facility: BUDAPEST
4.kerület Tó u.1-5
production (t): 0 capacity (t): 0
consumption (t): 50-200 capacity (t): 100-200

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1136
CD/CW/WP.389
27 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Protection against Chemical Weapons
(Data bank of available basic means)

1. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has repeatedly stated that it does not possess chemical weapons, and it has declared its intention to become an original signatory of the Chemical Weapons Convention. All steps undertaken by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the various fields within the existing rolling text (CD/1116) have been aimed at an early conclusion of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

2. In the light of openness and transparency, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has informed the Conference on Disarmament (CD) about its past and current activities in the sphere of the chemical industry, including military facilities, as well as other relevant industrial branches. Documents CD/1021, CD/1022, CD/1048 have illustrated the positive and concrete contribution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to the on-going negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons.

3. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic welcomes all activities and proposals leading to the intensification of the work on the text of the CWC. In accordance with the mandate for the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, the negotiations on a multilateral Convention continue to intensify with a view to achieving a final agreement on the CWC during 1992. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, as a member of the Conference on Disarmament, is working for the successful end of the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and it shares the responsibility for reaching that goal.

4. In this connection, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic sees, inter alia, the necessity for making the work of subsidiary bodies, which will be established under the future CWC, much easier. From this point of view, it should be underlined that one of the important questions dealing with the future Convention is the protection against use of CW. According to the present rolling text (CD/1116), article X, paragraph 4: "The Technical Secretariat shall establish within 180 days after the entry into force of the

Convention and maintain, for the use of any requesting State party, a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons ...".

5. In this connection, the early establishment of such data bank will be a significant step towards the fulfilment of the spirit and letter of the CWC. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic as an advance expression of its interest in the CWC would like to provide, on a voluntary basis, the data with means and equipment for protection against CW. These means are specified as follows.

6.

Mean	Characterization	Note
7-MEOTA	Antidote against psychotomimetic compounds like BZ	Possible use for civilian purposes (injections and tablets)
Injection part of the Autoinjector	Antidote against nerve against containing reactivator and atropine	In plastic syringe, it can be used also without Autoinjector (injection)
FOSAN	Antidote against nerve agents. Multipack of reactivator with atropine (solution)	Injection
CHONOL I	Antidote against nerve agents. Multipack of atropine (isotonized solution)	Common drug, injection
CHONOL II	Antidote against nerve agents. Multipack of benactyzine (isotonized, lyophylized)	Common drug, injection
RENOL	Antidote against nerve agents. Lyophylized new reactivator	Pharmacological efficacy is very high, injection
PANPAL	Prophylactic antidote against nerve agents containing reversible inhibitor of cholinesterase, combined with two parasympatholytics	Obduced tablets and capsules
DESPRACH	Emergency decontamination kit	Based on a sorption mechanical principle (powder)
Antichemical carrier PCHB-60-P	For decontamination and desinfection of the skin (two parts solution)	For decontamination of 50 sq. dm

Mean	Characterization	Note
PCHB-60-P kit	For decontamination, and containing solutions for additional decontamination	Enlargement of decontamination area
Protective mask M-10	Face-type mask with two filter elements inserted into pouches molded in the cheeks of the facepiece. It protects respiratory system, eyes and the face surface against CWA, radioactive compounds (RC) and biological warfare agents (BWA) in the form of vapours, gases and aerosols.	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective mask M-10 M	Innovative mask of M-10 type, facepieces are resistant to scraping, it offers capability to drink water and to transduct speech through the soundpermeable membrane.	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective cape JP-75A	Protection of persons, their clothing and personal arms against CWA, RC, BWA. Partly resists to light emission of nuclear weapons (NW) and incendiary weapons (IW), consisting of cape, gloves and rubbers.	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective clothing OPCH 90	Individual protective equipment of isolating type for special troops, with increased hermeticity and improved physiological tolerance to heat. It protects body surface and personal equipment against RC, CWA, BWA and industrial chemicals of polar character. Single protection against light emission of NW and IW including short-term fireproofing. The variant with active airflow mechanism allows staying and moving in this protective device for a 24-hour period (up to 30° C and 55 per cent humidity) or working (middle effort) at least for a 3-hour period. The passive variant offers the same parameters as OPCH-70.	It has been verified in field conditions

Mean	Characterization	Note
Protective cape PO-90	A protective device of isolative type for multipurpose use. It protects against CWA, BWA and rain. Single protection against light emission of NW and IW. Usable for simple porch, tent or water resistent bed	It has been verified in field conditions
Change clothing FOP-85	A mean of filter-type, it protects body surface against CWA	It has been verified in field conditions
Protective clothing OPCH-70	It offers antichemical protection of body surface for special troops. It is a heavy-duty equipment which protects against CWA, BWA and RC, predestinated for long-lasting period of use in the contaminated areas	It has been verified in field conditions

7. The enumerated list of means creates the basis for antichemical protection in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Some of them are available for sale. Some should be order, in case of necessity, in advance. Many of them are commercially used in the specialized facilities for protection against highly toxic chemicals, for the treatment of accidental poisonings or diseases. Some of them have been verified and tested in field conditions.

8. The proposed list might represent the first contribution to the data bank of the means for antichemical defence of the future CWC Organization and its Technical Secretariat. At the same time, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic understands that only in cooperation with other States parties and data bank will be reasonable and useful. That is why the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic invites other delegations to follow its step in this field.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1137
27 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE ARMS CONTROL VERIFICATION STUDY NO. 4 ENTITLED "VERIFICATION TO THE YEAR 2000" 1/

We have just received a new booklet in the Canadian series Arms Control Verification Studies, No. 4, entitled "Verification to the year 2000".

I would be grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made for the distribution of this booklet, under a CD number, to all member and participating non-member State delegations.

Yours sincerely

(Signed): A.W.J. Robertson
Minister and Deputy Permanent
Representative to the
Conference on Disarmament

1/ A limited distribution of this booklet in English only has been made available to the members and non-members invited to participate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Additional copies are available from the Permament Mission of Canada.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1138
27 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING A PUBLICATION ENTITLED "BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ARMS CONTROL VERIFICATION: 1962-1991" 1/

You will find enclosed copies of a new Canadian ACD publication, entitled "Bibliography on Arms control Verification: 1962-1999".

I would be grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made for its distribution to all member and participating non-member State delegations, under cover of a CD number.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed): A.W.J. Robertson
Minister and Deputy Permanent
Representative to the
Conference on Disarmament

1/ A limited distribution of this publication in English only has been made available to the members and non-members invited to participate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Additional copies are available from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

GE.92-60480/3167H

UN

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1139
28 February 1992

ENGLISH
Original: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ECUADOR ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT ON MEASURES OF CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN ECUADOR AND PERU

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the "Draft agreement on measures of confidence and cooperation" as submitted by the Ambassador of Ecuador to Peru for the consideration of the then Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, Mr. Carlos Torres y Torres Lara, on 28 October 1991, further to the proposal made 21 days earlier in the United Nations General Assembly by the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Mr. Rodrigo Borja, for a permanent solution to the territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru through the arbitration of Pope John Paul II.

I should be most grateful, Sir, if, in accordance with established practice, you would arrange for the text to be issued as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament and distributed to all delegations both of Member States and of the non-Member States participating in work of the Conference.

(Signed): Francisco Riofrío
Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

GE.92-60505/8891a

"DRAFT AGREEMENT ON MEASURES OF CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION

The Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Government of the Republic of Peru,

Having decided to strengthen the ties of solidarity and mutual confidence between the two countries,

Persuaded that this is the spirit inspiring the whole of Latin America in the search for conditions which will bring its peoples closer together in a joint effort to strengthen unity, peace, security and cooperation in the region,

Convinced that the process of regional and subregional integration is essential for the development of both countries and requires political will to prevent and overcome tensions through understanding and cooperation,

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States, as well as in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, wishing to strengthen their spirit of conciliation,

Resolved to live as neighbours in observance of the obligation to resolve all disputes by peaceful means and under no circumstances to resort to the threat or use of force,

Have agreee to conclude the following Agreement, for which purpose they have designated as their representatives:

His Excellency the Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. ...,

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. ..., who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any act incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Charter of the Organization of American States and

reaffirm their obligation to refrain from resorting directly or indirectly, to any form of the threat or use of force in their mutual international relations.

The Parties therefore undertake not to invade or occupy the territory of the other Party and to refrain from any act constituting aggression within the meaning of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, and from any other act which might jeopardize the peaceful coexistence of the two countries.

ARTICLE II

The Parties reaffirm their obligation to resolve exclusively by peaceful means and in accordance with international law all problems and incidents, including any arising as a result of reports of military incursions.

Until such time as any such situations are resolved, the Parties shall hold consultations with a view to avoiding acts which might impair the coexistence of the two countries and adopting measures to bring about détente.

In the event of a military incident which cannot be dealt with by the military mechanisms in force between the armed forces of the two countries agreed on as part of the confidence measures, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Parties shall seek ways and means of arriving at mutually satisfactory solutions in order to avoid any worsening of tension and to safeguard international peace. The measures adopted in this connection may include the establishment, by joint agreement, of demilitarized zones in the areas of conflict.

ARTICLE III

The Parties agree to promote a climate of friendship and confidence between the two countries and undertake to maintain peaceful and good neighbourly relations, for which purpose they shall encourage ties based on solidarity, justice and understanding, with a view to strengthening their mutual cooperation and overcome any obstacles which may arise to peaceful coexistence and the overall development of their peoples.

ARTICLE IV

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification to take place at the Secretariat of the United Nations, with which the Parties undertake to register the Agreement in

accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, and which shall be the depositary of this instrument and of the relevant instruments of ratification.

Upon the signing of this Agreement, the Parties shall refrain from any acts which might frustrate the purposes for which it is concluded.

ARTICLE V

This Agreement shall remain in effect indefinitely."

UN

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1140
28 February 1992

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ADDRESSED TO THE MEMBER STATES OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT CONCERNING THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

I have the honour to send you herewith the official text of the letter dated 8 February 1992 from the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany addressed to the member States of the Conference on Disarmament concerning the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons.

I would be grateful if you would circulate this text as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament and arrange for its translation into the other languages of the Conference.

(Signed) Dr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner
(Ambassador)

GE.92-60511/8873a

Excellency,

The participants in the Geneva negotiations on Chemical Weapons set themselves in their mandate the goal of successfully concluding the Convention in 1992.

This year offers us the opportunity to achieve the aim to which we publicly committed ourselves on 11 January 1989 at the Paris Conference: "To prevent any recourse to chemical weapons by completely eliminating them". We can fulfil the high expectations we placed in this Convention only through joint action. Our representatives at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament have already achieved consensus on major sections of the rolling text of the Convention. The remaining issues now call for joint efforts. I am convinced that we can reach consensus on the Chemical Weapons Convention in this year's negotiations, and I would ask you to give this goal, which affects mankind as a whole, your personal attention.

The Federal Republic of Germany whose representative at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament has this year assumed the chairmanship of the negotiations for the first time, is aware of the special responsibility this entails. I should like to convey my sincere thanks for the confidence your country placed in us through this election. The Federal Government will do all within its power to seek the successful conclusion of the negotiations, if possible by the middle of this year.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Federal Republic of Germany

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1141
CD/CW/WP.390
3 March 1992

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

FRANCE

Provision of data relevant to the Chemical Weapons Convention

1. Introduction

As the date for completion of the negotiations on chemical weapons approaches, the provision of data relevant to the Convention is regarded as increasingly vital for setting up the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

France presents hereunder information concerning the manufacture and use of the chemicals listed in schedules 1, 2 and 3.

2. Method of collection of information concerning the chemicals industry

The Union des Industries chimiques was requested to conduct a survey of the some 1,200 companies members of the Union, which represents the entire French chemicals industry. The information obtained reflects the situation in the industry in mid-1991.

The information was provided on a voluntary basis and therefore it cannot be guaranteed to be absolutely complete. Nevertheless, the data obtained are deemed to be sufficiently exact and comprehensive to meet the requirements.

Schedules of chemicals 1, 2 and 3 in document CD/1046 of 18 January 1991 were used as the basis for collection of these data.

3. Information concerning uses for protective purposes

The present aggregate production situation is shown in appendix 1.

Chemicals listed in schedule 1 are produced for defence research and protective purposes in a small-scale production facility whose maximum total capacity is 300 kg/year.

These chemicals are consumed either at the research centre in which the facility is situated, in a decontamination measures and research department (a few kg/year), or at a military centre for protection training (a few kg/year).

4. Information concerning the chemicals industry

The firms which responded to the survey may be classified as follows:

- Schedule 1: 1 firm uses one type of chemical (nitrogen mustards)

- Schedule 2A: 9 firms produce or use certain chemicals

- Schedule 3: 35 firms produce or use certain chemicals.

In all, there are 15 production sites and 58 processing/consumption sites.

Appendix 2 shows the aggregate situation regarding the number of plants producing or using the chemicals listed in the different schedules.

Appendix 3, for production, and Appendix 4, for processing/consumption, show, for each chemical, the production tonnage range.

APPENDIX 1

1 - Presence of chemical weapons in the national territory	No
- Chemical weapons held in the territory of another State	No
2 - Chemical weapons production facilities	None
- Total number of sites where substances listed in schedules 1, 2 or 3 are produced, processed or consumed	74
3 - Types and names of chemical warfare agents produced (*)	Mustard gas, Tabun, Sarin, Soman, VX
- Types of chemical munitions stored; chemical weapons in bulk	Not applicable
- Names of chemicals listed (**) in schedules 1, 2 and 3 produced by the chemicals industry	
4 - Destruction plans and methods, chemical weapon destruction facilities	Not applicable

(*) In the small-scale production facility

(**) See Appendix 3

APPENDIX 2

AGGREGATE DATA FOR THE CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

Schedule 1			Schedule 2A						Schedule 3					
Production facilities	Processing/ consumption facilities		Production facilities			Production/ consumption facilities			Production facilities			Production/ consumption facilities		
	<1T	>1T	0-10T	10-20T	>30T	<10T	10-30T	>30T	0-30T	30-100T	>100T	0-30T	30-100T	>100T
0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	7	2	1	13	16	11	24

APPENDIX 3

PRODUCTION IN THE CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

		0-10T	10-30T	>30T
SCHEDULE 2A				
1.	Chemicals containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group			X
7.	N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chloride			X
8.	N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ol			X
9.	N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) ethanethiol			X
10.	Bis (2-hydroxyethyl) sulphide			X

		0-30T	30-100T	>100T
SCHEDULE 3				
1.	Phosgene			X
2.	Cyanogen chloride		X	X
3.	Hydrogen cyanide			X
4.	Trichloronitromethane		X	X
5.	Phosphorus oxychloride	X		
6.	Phosphorus trichloride			X
8.	Phosphorous acid esters			X
9.	"			
10.	"			
12.	Sulphur monochloride			X
13.	Sulphur dichloride	X		X
14.	Thionyl chloride	X	X	X

APPENDIX 4

PROCESSING/CONSUMPTION IN THE CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

	0-1T	>1T	30T
SCHEDULE 1			
6. Nitrogen mustards	X(kg)		
SCHEDULE 2A	0-10T	10-30T	>30T
1. Chemicals containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group			X
6. Quinuclidin-3-ol	X(kg)		
7. N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chloride			X
8. N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ol	X	X	X
9. N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) ethanethiol			X
10. Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulphide		X	
11. 3,3-Dimethylbutan-2-ol (pinacolyl alcohol)	X(kg)		
	0-30T	30-100T	>100T
SCHEDULE 3			
1. Phosgene			X
2. Cyanogen chloride		X	X
3. Hydrogen cyanide	X		X
4. Trichloronitromethane		X	X
5. Phosphorus oxychloride	X	X	X
6. Phosphorus trychloride	X	X	X
7. Phosphorus pentachloride	X	X	
8/9/10. Phosphorous acid esters	X		X
11. Sulphur monochloride		X	X
12. Sulphur dichloride			X
13. Thionyl chloride	X	X	X

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1142
12 March 1992

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING COMPENDIA ON OUTER SPACE COMPRISING PLENARY STATEMENTS AND WORKING PAPERS FROM THE 1991 SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT 1/

In a brief plenary statement on 12 March to the Conference on Disarmament, we will announce that we are once again making available the next in our series of compendia on outer space, comprising plenary statements and working papers from the 1991 session of the Conference. As you know, similar documents have been distributed every year since 1985 and, with recent additions, these compendia bring together documentation covering the period 1962-1991.

I should be grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made for the distribution of the compendia to the members of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) Gerald E. Shannon
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

1/ A limited distribution of this compendia in English only has been made available to the members and non-members invited to participate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Additional copies are available from the Permanent Mission of Canada.